the Seventy-second Pennsylvania vol-

unteers, of whom every man was either killed or wounded. General Webb, when he left the stricken guard, went across the front of the companies to the right of the Sixty-ninth Pennsyl-

vania, all the way between the lines, in order to direct the fire of the latter regiment upon a company of rebels who had, under the leadership of Gen-

eral Armistead, sprang over the low stone wall behind which they had been

ambushed, and were starting for a charge. He brought on himself the fire of the rebels, and received a wound in the groin. He remained in the sad-

Seventeenth's flag from its color bearer with his own hand, and, holding it in his left hand, wielded his sword with his right in such an effective manner

convicted the assassins of President

At the battle of Fort Fisher Ensign William N. Rhoades, of the navy, was

among those who volunteered to go ashore with the storming party. When

he troops were landed Rhoades was

detailed to take charge of a party of

the men from the Susquehanna and join the party of sappers and miners under Lieutenant Preston, who were to

dig rille pits at the front of the fort

Rhoades and his men started off al-

most immediately and worked their

way to the front from one rifle pit to another. The last pits were dug quite

close to the fort near the sea end. In the charge made by the sailors they

went up the beach directly to the sea angle of the fort without occupying

the pits. A fire was opened from the fort on the storming party, the men who were digging the rifle pits got their

share and all of Ensign Rhoades' party were killed save himself and a young

seaman, James Shannon. When the

storming party was beaten back En-

sign Rhoades and Seaman Shannor were left alone, and, seeing the Feder-als had returned to the attack on the

west end of the fort, Rhoades picked up a shovel, and with this held along-

side of his head and followed by Shan

non with a boat flag unfurled and the

staff over his shoulder, they ran the

DAVID COPPERFIELD.

Miss Mowcher in the Flesh Called the Novelist to Account.

When Dickens was a young man, with literary ambitions, he contem-plated writing his own life, "David Cop-

perfield," however, was not written un-

til Dickens' fame as an author was es-

Many of the adventures ascribed to

David Copperfield were undergone by Dickens himself, and not a few of the characters presented in the novel were

ist's own father, an unfortunate but agreeable gentleman, who afforded his

son much innocent amusement by rea

son of his grandiloquent language and inordinate love of letter writing. When Dickens was a boy, his father, like Wilkins Micawber, was imprisoned for debt, and Charles, like David, went

daily to and fro between his lodgings

His experience at Hungerford Market, his horror of his rough and rude companions, and his daily wanderings

about the streets of London are all faithfully recorded in those chapters of

"David Copperfield" dealing with the

hero's stay at the house of Murdstone and Grinby.

David's subsequent adoption by his

aunt, Miss Betsey Trotwood, who, by

and his apprenticeship at Doctors Commons, owe something to real life

Dickens was for many years connected with Doctors' Commons, but not like David as a student, but as a shorthand

writer in the court. The incident of David's life in chambers, however, are

copied very faithfully from those of

Readers of the novel will not forget

Mowcher in an unpleasant manner, but he promised to change her character in

such a way that only an agreeable im-pression should be left. This he done in chapter 32 of the novel, which un-

does much of chapter 22.

All Dickens' books were great reali-ties to him, "David Copperfield" espec-

ially so. He loved the Pegotty group of characters best of all, and was very

fond, indeed, of Little Em'ly. On the chapter called "Tempest," which de-scribes the ship-wreck of Yartmouth

and the death of Ham and Steerforth, the author spent fourteen and a half

laborious hours, and finished utterly ex-

A Day Off.

"I went fishing Sunday with Jones

You known Jones reporter on the

sea serpent, which was signaling that its

Dickens.

the way, is an imaginary personage

stripes upon the parapet.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE DISABVANTAGE OF CHEAP PAPER

From the New York Tribune. The age of the world which is now assing on the wings of the trolley and the twin screw has been called the age of paper. It appears, however, that or paper. It appears, however, the age does not necessarily imply long-evity. This shall be the text for a second part of the discourse. The point to be considered first is the vast amount of paper requisite to give a name to an age of history and the ruinous rates at which it can be discoursed to the people. Most kinds of pensed to the people. Most kinds of paper are cheaper in this country to-day than they ever were before, and a day than they ever were before, and a great deal cheaper than they were only a few years ago. The kinds used for the printing of newspapers, for instance, cost at the end of the war about 25 cents a pound, and now they cost from 2 to 2½ cents a pound; writing papers which cost then 50 or 60 cents a pound cost now from 10 to 12 cents a pound; and so on.

"You want to say," said one of the

cents a pound; and so on.

"You want to say." said one of the
largest paper dealers in New York the
other day, "that this has all been
brought about by the tariff. The tariff always stimulates domestic competition. The foreign paper has been
kept out and the home industry has
been developed. The process of make been developed. The process of mak-ing paper out of wood pulp was invented in Germany, and was perfected in this country. The changes in prices have been brought about gradually. till they are what they are now. They could never have come if foreign pa-pers had been admitted freely. The largest papermaker in Germany said to me not long ago that he could send thousands of tons of paper and cardboard here if it were not for the tariff. On the other hand, we could send thou-sands of tons of paper to Germany if they did not have a tariff against us. As it is, we send large quantities to England, Australia and South Amer-

It is not alone that the wood pulp It is not alone that the wood pulp paper itself is cheap. Its competition has forced down the prices of rag pa-per till they are almost as low as those of the wood paper, and there are peo-ple who ought to know who say that nobody but an expert can tell a good pulp from a rag paper, and it is doubt-ful if he can At the close of the war ful if he can. At the close of the war publishers used to pay about 25 cents a pound for book paper. Now they pay from 4 to 7 or 8 cents for the general run of stock that they use. For fine grades of boks they pay more, of course, 12 or 15 cents not being uncommon, and the costly limited editions running up the figures to a good deal more than that. But, on the other hand, there are thousands of cheap books made on paper which costs no more than 2 or 3 cents a pound.

WOODS USED FOR PULP.

There has been some alarm expressed about the supply of wood for the paper pulp, but this does not seem to be a matter that need give any great present anxiety. The forests that fur-nish the wood for this purpose form a pretty large belt across the country. They are in Maine, in this state, in the West and in Canada. A great deal of the American paper is just now made from wood grown in Canada. Spruce

great staple wood for the pur-Poplar is much used, and so is, and so, to some extent, are as-pen and birch. The quality of the pa-per depends upon the method by which it is made and the care expend-ad upon it thus as the quality of anyupon it, just as the quality of anyhing else does. Sulphite and soda are employed in the process, and it is im-l "tant that they be used in the right p portions and that they be got out afterward. If they are not used properly the paer will be of poor quality to start with, and if they are not got out of it in the end they will destroy the paper after it is made. A small per-centage of rags is used for extra grades of paper, and is of undoubted advantage. A little clay is also used sometimes to secure smoothness of surface, as, for instance, in paper to be used for printing half-tone pictures. Clay is used, moreover, sad to relate, to make the paper weigh more when it is sold by the pound. It makes bad paper, and some makers say that the trick is not successful, anyway. A tre-mendous amount of clay is used in but American buyers are too clever to be taken in by

overweighted paper.
On the other hand, there is a beautiful light paper made in England from esparto grass, which grows in Algiers The attempt has been made to manu-facture it here, but never with much success. The English paper costs here about thirteen cents a pound, but there is as much paper in a pound of it as there is in two pounds of the ordinary sort so that it is really not make the sort, so that it is really not much more expensive than the good American wood-pulp paper with a few rags mixed in. There is a fine book paper made in this country from rags brought from Egypt. Agents are employed to collect them all over the delta of the Nile finest harvest-gound for rags in world, perhaps, and they send them to Alexandria, where they are cleaned and baled, and then they are shipped to this country.

QUESTION OF QUALITY.

And now comes the note of despair And now comes the note of despair. If the paper of today is cheaper than ever before, it appears that it is also poorer. When William T. Peoples, the librarian of the Mercantile Library, was asked for his views about the paper used for the books of the present day, the sentence of inquiry was not finished before Mr. Peoples exclaimed: "The paper is cheaper than it ever was before, and worse than it ever was be-fore! Why, the books that are made now," he went on, "will scarcely outwear their bindings. By the time the binding of a book is worn out the book itself is worthless, and it is better to get a new one than to try to put a new cover on it. I don't know how the historians of a hundred years hence will be able to find out anything about our times, for there will be scarcely any of our books that can be read by that time. Even books that are left standing on the shelves and seldom taken from the library seem to decay, and they go all to pieces. Almost all the books are printed on wood-pulp paper. I am not prepared to say that a good and durable wood-pulp paper cannot be made, but the most of it is not good or durable. The trouble goes back for perhaps twenty-five years, and through all that time it has been growing worse. all that time it has been growing worse. We find that our books printed more than twenty-five years ago keep in better condition and are wearing better now than those printed since that time. The German books are worse than the American. The paper does not seem to be made of wood even. It seems to be clay. In a very short time it all crumbles away. The English paper, I thirk, is in general a little better than think, is in general a little better than ours. There are few publishers who make books that are honorable exceptions to what I have said. They use good paper and produce books that will last, but the most of them, even the leading publishers, are turning out such things as I have described. such things as I have described

When persons interested in other ways in the paper trade are consulted about these points—publishers, paper dealers, etc.—they seem reluctant to ad-mit the correctness of the statements d are inclined to take refuge in the that just as good paper is made that with it. She should have buried was ever. But when they are con- it in her hands."—Chicago Tribune.

fronted with the clear assertion that the general run of book paper now in use is poor as compared with that which was used twenty years ago, they admit that the proposition is incontro-vertible. It is the melanchely fact that whole libraries of the books that are

Woes of the Lovers of Books

Some Causes of the Deterioration in Quality-Wood Pulp Paper Is Said to be Not Necessarily Bad, If It Is

Well Made. and insists on having them, and will not buy good ones; that the publisher is helpless in the hands of the public. and the paper-maker in the hands of the publisher. That position has some show of dignity to it. And that, in-deed, is the one that is really taken by the most of those who consider the question seriously. And in justice it should be said that nobody is more sorry for the unfortunate state of things than some of those who are en-gaged in publishing and in the papermaking business.

> PUBLISHERS AND PUBLISHERS. There are publishers who are merely shop-keepers and care only for what will pay best for the moment, but there are also publishers who would gladly put out fine and artistic and durable books if the public would meet them half-way and buy the books in preference to the cheap and worthless ones. And some fine books are sold—let that be remembered—books that would do credit to any book-making period.
> And they bring good prices. But the buyers who insist on having such books are few, and they never could support a whole trade. A firm whose name will suggest itself to every book-lover has recently tried the every booklover has recently tried the experiment of issuing fine books, printed in an ar-tistic manner on fine paper, designed and executed so as to be an ornament to any library that might be fortunate enough to possess them, but it was not a success. Some beautiful books were printed, and they will be treasured by those who have them after hundreds of later books have fallen into dust, but

> as a business venture it was a failure and could not be carried on. The paper-maker would be glad to make better grades of paper if the pub-lishers would take them, and the publishers would be glad to print their books on better paper if the public would take them. The leading publishers complain that they have to compete with the novels that are sold by the drygoods stores for a few cents, and that they cannot do so unless they and that they cannot do so unless they keep their expenses in the making of their books down to the lowest figure possible. Now, these novels, books on which there is no copyright or only a foreign copyright, which can consequently be made for the bare expense of manufacture are introduced. of manufacture, are printed on paper that costs only two cents or perhaps two and a half cents a pound. They are sold, moreover, by men who are engaged in other business and use them only to attract people into their shops in the hope that they wil buy something else. How are the legitimate publishers to compete with this trade, getting out good and well-made books and writer reaching the state of the stat and paying royalties to authors for them? Is it any wonder if they are tempted, from a business point of view, even forced, to use paper that costs at the lowest say four cents a pound, and at the highest, except for those which are to rank as editions de luxe, seven or eight costs a round? seven or eight cents a pound?

> PLEA OF PAPER-MAKERS. That is the publishers' side of the case, and the paper-makers' side in the light of this, is still simpler; the publight of this, is still simpler; the publishers will have cheap paper for their customers, and what can they do but supply it? "I am afraid," said a representative of one of the leading American publishing houses, after he had said a good deal about the paper business, "that I have not told you anything that will do you any good, but if you could awaken a little public sentiment for good books it would sentiment for good books it would be a great thing. They will have the poor books, and they will go and buy them at the drygoods stores for fifteen cents instead of going to a bookstore

cents instead of going to a bookstore and getting well made books for—well, they would have to pay a dollar for them, of course. It has been growing worse and worse for the last twenty-five years, and I don't see any prospect of its getting any better."

Yet if any one will buy good paper, there is just as good paper to be had now as there ever was in the history of the world. This has been hinted before, but it should be clearly understood. The trouble with the wood pulp fore, but it should be clearly under-stood. The trouble with the wood pulp paper, say the reputable makers of it, is not that it is made of wood pulp, but that it is badly made. Just as good paper can be made of pulp, they insist. if it is made intelligenty and carefully and honestly, as can be made of any-thing else. And everybody admits that whether wood pulp or rease by whether wood pulp or rags or grass be the material selected, good paper can be made and is made, and can be had by those who insist on having it-only so deplorably few insist on having it. The Grolier Club was founded for the ourpose of fostering art in the making of books, and the club consistently and nobly goes in for paper at 60 or 70 cents a pound, but the charge has been whisa pound, but the charge has been whispered against some of the members of that aesthetic body that they care more for enriching their own libraries than for promoting the knowledge and love of fine and beautiful books among the people at large. In short, it is a hard thing to inspire a great mass of people with deep earnestness in the pursuit of a great ideal. The mass of the people will generally have what it ton and the wives of officers who had command of the garrison were in charleston, having been forced to go there for protection. Among them was the wife of Lieutenant Abner Doubleday. The condition of the federals in the fort was becoming serious. Rations were growing scarce, and matches and candles had given out. The condition of the garrison was known in Charleston, and matches and candles had given out. The condition of the garrison was known in Charleston, and matches and candles had given out. The condition of the garrison was known in Charleston, having been forced to go there for protection. Among them was the wife of Lieutenant Abner Doubleday. The condition of the federals in the fort was becoming serious. Rations were growing scarce, and matches and candles had given out. The condition of the garrison was known in Charleston. people will generally have what it makes up its mind to have, and if it ever makes up its mind to have good paper for its books, it will undoubted-

WHENCE CAME SOME FLOWERS. Garden Favorites and Bloomers Have

Been Gathered in Many Lands. From the Alps came the ranunculus and from Italy the migonette in 1528, resemary from the south of Europe in 1534, the jasmine from Circassia about 548, according to Chambers' Journal. The year 1567 saw the introduction of four time-honored favorites-the auricula from Switzerland, the from Italy, the gillyflower and carnation from Flanders. Spenser, by the way, in the "Shephearde's Calendar," 1579, classes the carnation, which he calls "coronation," with the purple col-umbine and the gillyflower as lovers' flowers. Now the carnation is general supposed to have derived its name from the carnation or flesh color of the

original species. But the word used by Spenser suggests that "carnation"

is merely an abbreviation of "coron

pearance of the flower and its specific name, betonica coronaria The Philological society's "New English Dictionary" does not decide which of the derivations is the only true one, though one must have originated in a mistake. Anyhow, the shorter form was common in Shakespeare's time, and we have it on Dame Quickly's au thority that Sir John Falstaff "could never abide carnation; 'twas a color he never liked." Lavender was im-ported from the south of Europe not later than 1568, and the laurnum from Hungary about 1576; while Sir Walter Raleigh is credited with having brought the snowdrop back with him from his short-lived colony of Roanoke, an island off North Carolina, in 1584.

Further Spread of Crime.

Rivers-"Kiljordan tells me that when he went last night to call on Miss High-up she gave him th dead face."

BRAVE SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR

Reminiscences of Valorous Exploits Gleaned from the Records.

GALLANTRY ABOVE THE ORDINARY

The Corporal Who Picked Up a Shell with Lighted Fuse at Vicksburg. Ensign Rhoades' Gallantry at Fort Fisher -- Capt. Julius White and His Chicago Battery.

Washington Letter, in Globe-Democrat. The war records continue to reveal instances of individual heroism worthy of mention, of which the following are a few: The siege of Vicksburg fur-nished many heroes, but none of a higher order than Isaac Carman, late corporal of Company A, 48th Ohlo Infantry Volunteers. When the storming party from Blair's division, led by Lawler and Larandam, made the first capture of a Confederate fort, the flags of the 77th Illinois and 48th Ohio were placed upon the parapets, and floated undisturbed from 10.30 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, whe the Confederates massed and by a des-perate charge retook their position. The heroic deed of Carman is related The heroic deed of Carman is related by Captain Posegrate, who had com-mand of Company A, one of the com-panies which had fought its way into the fort. His narrative is as follows: "Our brigade captured the fort in its front, together with quite a number of prisoners. The national colors of the 48th Ohio and the 77th Illinois were planted on the fort, and a number of

planted on the fort, and a number of men were detailed to remain there and throw up counter works in its rear. My company halted on the ditch in front of the fort, between the two bastions and held that position for several hours. There seeming to be a lack of strength on our part, no further advance was attempted. In the afternoon between 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock noon between 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock the Confederate forces charged the works and captured them, together with our men who were in the fort and drove off those who were on the es-carpment. The charge was so sudden and fierce that our own colors, together with those of the 77th Illinois, were left in the fort, and it seemed as though they were hopelessly in the hands of the enemy. I was ordered to withdraw my company from the ditch, and while preparing to do so Isaac N. Carman, who was personally known to me, reached my side and informed me that e was determined to rescue our colors. I thought such an attempt hopeless, but made no objection. At this mo-ment a fuse shell thrown by the Confederates came rolling down the escarp into the ditch. The fuse was rapidly burning, but Carman seized the shell in his hands and hurled it back into the Confederate works, where it exploded. On the instant he ascended the escarpment, seized the coveted flag and comnenced his descent. I watched his effort with admiration and anxiety. Just as he had reached the abrupt declivity into the ditch where we were one of my men unfortunately changed his posi-tion, receiving Carman upon the point of his bayonet, inflicting what was thought at the time to be a fatal wound. I thought at the time and think now that Carman's action was the most gallant I witnessed during the

General McClernand, being much an-noyed by the work being done by the battery of one of the confederate forts at Vicksburg immediately in front of him, ordered General Smith to have two guns carried up a hill, from which they could command the fort and effectual-ly return the rebel fire. General Smith went to several of the batteries, but the officers demurred, said it would be imtain death for all who essayed it. General Smith, not liking to give a positive order, sent for Captain White, of the Chicago Mercantile Battery. "Captain," he said, "if you can get

two guns up that hill we will have the

fort in half an hour! "I will try, General," answered White. He went to his battery, told the men the work that was before them, and the work that was before them, and immediately set on foot preparations. All being in readiness, the men started up the hill, carrying their guns. One of the guns was struck by a shell from the fort battery and several of the men were killed. Captain White and his reactly with the other can reached the were killed. Captain White and his party with the other gun reached the crest of the hill in safety, double shotted it quickly and the captain himself directing, it was fired. It is said that the shot entered the mouth of a confederate cannon which was just ready to be discharged, and exploded it. This theory, is due to the wildestread de-

theory is due to the widespread de-struction which occurred. Many of the confederates were blown into the air. the cotton hales on top of the fort were set on fire and the fort rendered a complete wreck. When Fort Sumter was almost en-tirely cut off from the outer world, many of the wives of officers who had

ton, and the women, whose loved ones were penned up in the fort, were nat-urally filled with anxiety and grief. Mrs. Doubleday, under these trying circumstances, decided upon an undertak-ing which not only showed the intensity of her devotion for her husband, but proved her to be a true heroine. Securing a boat, she loaded it with provisions, and in the dead of night, and alone, rowed from Charleston to Sumter. The danger of her being fired on was great, but she took the risk, and reached the fort in safety. When she came within range of the sentries of the fort, the call rang out, "Who goes there?"

The reply in a woman's voice surprised the sentry, and several of the guard were sent down to receive her. On learning who it was, and of the relief she brought, the Federals were overwhelmed with admiration, and the attentions she received from men and

officers amounted to worship.

Major Henry E. Tremain, of the Seventy-third New York volunteers, was a staff officer, serving under General Daniel E. Sickles, but at the battle of Resaca, Ga., he volunteered to assist General Butterfield in a charge. It was during this charge that the brigade of Coburn began firing by mistake into the brigade commanded by Colonel Harrison, afterward president of the United States. It was due in a great measure to Major Tremain's presence of mind and courage that a panic among the Federals was prevented. He rode in front of Coburn's command, and General Butterfield and General Slokies both testify that they saw him with his sword knock down the guns of nearly all the men in the front line of one regiment to stop them firing. Ma-jor Tremain's gallantry at Chancellors-ville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg was also conspicuous and General was also conspicuous, and General Sickles says of him in his reports that "he is worthy of the highest honor

which the government can award." Brevet Major General Alexander Stewart Webb went into the war as a captain, and all his promotions were for gallantry on the field of battle. He participated in seventeen different actions, among them being Mechanicsville, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and the Wilderness. His conduct at Gettysburg is particularly noteworthy for its daring ness. His conduct at Gettysburg is particularly noteworthy for its daring and absolute fearlessness. He was in meat."—Judge.

command of the Second brigade of the Second division of the Second corps. He had been with the color guard of

Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor's scries on Spain which he is printing in the Cosmopolitan is to be issued in book form together with several additional articles which have not been published. There will be some changes in the book which will be called The Land of the Castanci. Messrs, Herbert S. Stone & So., of Chicago, are to be the publishers.

It is Elbert Hubbard's Philistine which It is Elbert Hubbard's Philistine which perpetrates this libel: "How natural that dead man looks" exclaimed the Scranton girl in the National Gallery as she stood speechfess before the great painting, After the Battle, 'How natural that dead man looks—one could almost swear he is slice." swear he is alive!"

dle directing the men and holong them up to their work until more than one-half were killed or wounded. Gen-eral Meade, in his letter presenting a medal to General Webb, mentions this "I had a terrible dream the other night," writes Walter Blackburd Harte in the Loact as one not surpassed by any gen-eral in the field. Colonel David Clendenin, of the Eighth Illinois Cavairy Volunteers, was, in soldierly bearing and dash in action, an ideal cavairy officer. His regiment had been recruited by himself, and his men were all devoted to him. His regiment was noted in the Army of the Potomac for gallantry in action. of the Potomac for gallantry in action and in every engagement, where it gained renown Colonel Clendenin's own have been a dream.

A man may read proofs all his life with mechanical monotony and indifference, but let him take up the proofs of his own rare and long-cherished and probably scorned and unwelcomed child of thought and fancy, smuggled at last, we will suppose into some obscure print, and he cannot help but thrill and tremble with a happiness too tremorous for this world's eyes. -The Lark.

Here is some curious Kansas City phil osophy from the Lotus: "The mildet man in the world likes to be considered a sad wag, a wicked dog! I believe if one perhis right in such an effective manner that he beat off several of the confederates who with desperate courage sought to recover their colors. In his report of this memorable contest General Lew Wallace says of Colonel Clendenin: "He was as brave a cavairy officer as ever mounted a horse." General Clendenin was a member of the military commission which tried and convicted the assassins of President sisted long enough, such is the susceptibil ity of human nature in this matter, that even the greatest sage would finally smile at the impeachment. All of which shows how imperfectly monogamous is man, and how untamable is the old Adam and nature. But Adam according to report, had no chance to sow any wild oats in his lone-ly Eden, and Eve never had anything to be jealous of but her own reflection in a stream. And yet they came to grief."

> "Bringet, you've broken as much china this month as your waes amount to. Now, how can we prevent this oc-curring again?" "Ol don't know, mum, unless yez raises me wages."—Life.

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bron-chitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

whole length of the land face of the fort to where their own men were fighting Reaching their goal in safety they each picked up rifles and belts from dead Radway's Rendy Relief Is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only PAIN REMEDY soldiers and fought their way into the fort with their fellows. The boy seaman, Shannon, was given the honor of being the first to place the stars and

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

the author's personal friends.

The original of the famous Mr. Micawber was Mr. Dickens, sr., the novel-WHEELS WHEELS

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST

PICKLING CUCUMBERS

Pickling Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Horse-Radish Root, Pickling Onions, Root, Red Cabbage, Mangoes, Hot Peppers, Dill.

Miss Mowcher, although she makes but two brief appearances. She would certainly have been more prominent had not Dickens, upon reaching the twenty-second chapter, in which she PIERCE, PENN AVE. MARKET

MALONEY OIL AND MANUFACTURING

41 TO ISI MERIDIAN STREET.

M. W. COLLINS, Manager.

"I suppose he's been telling some tall stories about the catch." "No: he's told nothing but the simple ruth. Jones is very glad to get away from the routine of his business once in awhile."-Life. Through the Glass Darkly. "Ha!" cried the bold navigator. "Bring ne a glass.

He scanned the horizon eagerly. "Another glass, Ha!"
After the second glass he had no trouble shatever in discerning the outline of the

steering gear was not under good control. —Detroit Tribune. Didn't Appreciate His Luck. Skinneman-"What a lucky fellow you are! You've got the wishbone."

LITERARY NOTES.

tus. "I dreamt that every individual in that contemptible abstraction, The Pub-lic, the immense sea of millions, had suddenly become fustidious and critical. The effect can better be imagined than described. The next scene in the dream was the catastrophe in contemporary litera-ture and journalism. The dead-carts were in the streets day and night, and one-half of my prosperous contemporaries were tucked quietly away in the cemeteries within twenty-four hours:" That must

gained renown Colonel Clendenin's own conduct was conspicuous. It was in the denfense of Washington against the raid made for its capture by General Jubal Early that Colonel Clendenin won his chief credit for personal bravery. Colonel Crendenin's regiment became engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the famous Seventeenth Virginia, and Colonel Clendenin, who was in the thickest of the fray, plucked the Seventeenth's flag from its color bearer

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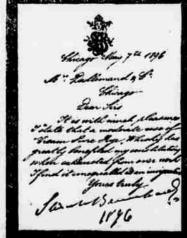
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